

IDEAS.

"Don't watch the clock." The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial.—ROOSEVELT.

Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart.—Bible.

A point for country preachers: Good roads will enlarge your congregations. The stingy Christian needs to go to the mourner's bench.

TAKE NOTICE.

Do not miss the lecture by Hon. W. H. Sanders, at the Chapel Saturday night. Topic: "The Mind Life."

Rev. Wm. Lodwick, assisted by the male quartette, will hold religious services at Hickory Plains next Sunday at 6 p. m.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

China will pay the first installment of the indemnity on Jan. 31.

A dispatch to London from Rome, Jan. 6, says that "the Pope is in a state of incredible weakness, and is only just alive."

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the eldest daughter of President Roosevelt, will christen the German Emperor's new yacht, now building at Staten Island, N. Y.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The Seventy-fifth General Assembly of the State of Ohio went into session Tuesday.

The Congregational Year Book gives the total membership of that denomination as 635,791, a gain in the last year of 5,118.

Judge Thompson, of Kansas, has rendered a decision that the express or railway agent who delivers a package of liquor in that State is guilty of a violation of the prohibitory law.

The German Government will attach an agricultural expert to its consulate in the United States, to report upon our methods of farming, particularly on the great farms of the north-west.

A new code of laws for the District of Columbia went into effect on New Year's Day. One special feature in the new code is a section prohibiting the granting of divorces, except for infidelity.

Dr. E. A. Spitzke, of New York, said that during the four hours dissection of the body of Czolgosz, the murderer of the President, he had been able to study the brains of the criminal with considerable thoroughness, and that the brain was abnormal.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

There is in the State Treasury to the credit of the State \$1,140,000.

Twenty-four oil wells, all good ones, were drilled in Knox county during 1901.

During 1901 five hundred new corporations filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

J. R. Miller, of Nicholasville, while hanging bananas last Saturday, was bitten on the thumb by a scorpion. Doctors fear he may die.

The claims of the Kentucky soldiers of the Spanish war against the War Department are \$184,847. The claims were filed just ten minutes before the limitation expired.

The long and the short of it. A. A. Powell, who is 7 ft. 6 inches tall, was married on Friday to Miss Mattie Keslin, of Oldham county. She is four feet and five inches tall.

Mr. Jackson Morrison, of Larue county, and Miss Minnie Hovious, of Knifley, Adair Co., both deaf mutes, were married at the home of the bride's parents, at the latter place, Jan. 2. The attendants were also deaf mutes, and the ceremony was conducted by finger signs. The bridegroom was formerly a newspaper man of Vine Grove, Hardin county.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

"I have noticed that the sale on Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or when troubled with constipation, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.

THE SHOP.
HOUSE-BUILDING.

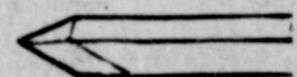
The bevels or cuts for any common rafter are found by taking the figure 12 on the blade, as the base for all, and for a one-half pitch using the figures 12 and 12, the blade giving the seat cut, or cut at the plate, and the tongue the down or ridge cut. For a one-third pitch take 12 on the blade, 8 on tongue; for one-fourth pitch take 6 in. on tongue, 12 on the blade. For a roof that is one-fourth not of the pitch of either of these take the run on the blade and rise on the tongue. Where the valley comes there must be a ridge board, put in. This may be a piece of 2 x 4 in., and the common rafter on the front at this place should be cut 1 in. shorter, measuring square with the down cut. The first pair of rafters may be cut the full length, and the ridge cut in between them and the 6th pair, which may also be cut to come together.

This cut will show the way in which this place should be built, and shows valley and jack rafters:



The long valley rafter is cut as follows: the rise is exactly the same as that of the common rafters of the main house.

The run is found by measuring the diagonal of a square that is the same on all sides as the run of the common rafter. With the run on the blade and the rise on the tongue, we have the seat and down cuts. The length is found by measuring across the angle. The side cut is found by measuring the thickness of the rafter back from the down cut, at right angles to it, and drawing a line parallel to it, from where this parallel line cuts the corner, square across the edge; and from the point where that line cuts the other corner draw a line to the down cut, which gives the side bevel, thus:



A hip rafter is cut the same way. This rafter is to be cut short 1 in., to allow for the ridge. The short rafter is found by taking the rise and run of the kitchen roof. The down bevel is cut square across. The projection of the eaves must be allowed extra as the length of a rafter is always from a point above the side of the house, on the top of the rafter, to the ridge, thus: This description consists of a great many words but when it is thoroughly understood it will be seen to be very simple.

After the rafters are all in their places, lay on the roofing boards 4 feet, 2 inches to centers, if shingles are to be used. Cut them off on the ends to allow for a 12 in. projection and nail the eave finish, or faces, in its place, flush with the top of the boarding. Then begin shingling by putting a double course at the bottom, projecting over 2 1/2 in., and 1 in. at the ends; lay them 4 1/2 inches to the weather, use two nails to each shingle; reject any shingle with a loose knot less than 9 inches from the butt. If the shingles are very dry lay them loosely, or when they are wet they will buckle. Do not be too economical in buying shingles, as it costs more to lay poor shingles and they will not last so long. Also build the fuses so that you can shingle around them. Lay the tin in the valleys before shingling.

This is the eighth of a series of papers by Mr. Chas. A. King, of Berea College, upon the teaching of mechanics. The next paper will continue the subject of "House-building."—Ed.

Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Biliaryness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at all drug-stores.

OBITUARY.

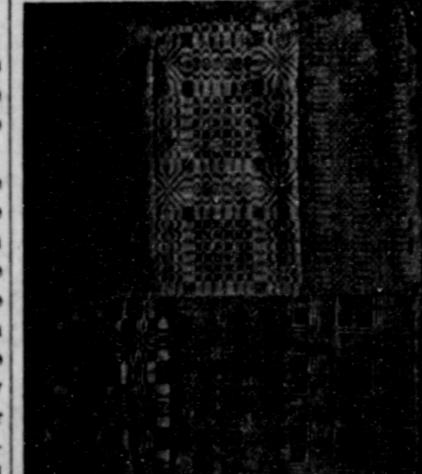
Mrs. Dora Moody Adams died on Christmas Day, 1901, at her home in this county. The funeral services were held at Pilot Knob Church on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. H. J. Dorthick, Rev. C. A. Van Winkle assisting. Mrs. Adams had been afflicted for more than a year. She was an earnest Christian, and a member of the Baptist Church at Kingston.

Mrs. Beverly Terrell, of Denver, Col., an old resident of this county, died from the effects of an accident at her home on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1901. The body was brought here for burial, and the burial was from the Glade Church on Friday, Jan. 3. Mrs. Terrell had been a member of the Glade Church 48 years, and until her removal west some twelve years ago was very active in labors for her church. She was a faithful, conscientious Christian.

James Glasco, a former student at Berea, died suddenly of heart failure in Buffalo, N. Y., last week. The burial was at Chicago, Ill.

Repair That Loom!

Homespun is coming into fashion again, and our girls should keep up the art of spinning. Berea College is finding a market for the products of fireside industry which may bring education and comfort to many homes.



We can pay for well-woven linen 40 cents a yard, jeans 60 cents, linsey 50 cents, well-matched bed coverlets \$4 to \$6. Patent dyes not accepted—old-fashioned indigo preferred.

For information address, Josephine A. ROBINSON, Homespun Exchange Berea, Ky.

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WELCH, JR.

THE CITIZEN.

DRINK AND BUSINESS

WORLD OF COMMERCE AROUSED TO HARMFUL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

So Declares the President of the National W. C. T. U. In Annual Report—Marked Revolution in Life Insurance Methods.

The report of the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, which was read at the recent annual convention, at Fort Worth, Tex., contained many striking features. Among other things the report said:

The business world is aroused as never before in regard to the harmful effects of drinking and smoking and to the financial loss caused thereby. The increasing number of railroads that are placing a ban upon these habits is certainly encouraging to reformers. It now appears in the printed rules of some of the great roads that the use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited, their habitual use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for the dismissal of employees and that the use of tobacco by employees while on duty in or about passenger stations or on passenger cars is prohibited.

The marked revolution in life insurance methods is worth noting. There was a time when special premiums were demanded of total abstainers on the assumption that they were not as healthy, were not as likely to live, as were drinkers. Now not only in our country, but in Great Britain, there are companies which issue policies to total abstainers in separate sections, so that if they really do live longer, as temperance people claim, they will get a larger share in the profits, and it has already been proved that the risks of total abstainers are the superior by a large per cent.

The declarations of medical experts on alcohol also furnish great encouragement to the temperance reformer who has long and imploringly looked for co-operation and help from this influential source.

At the Vienna congress celebrated physicians, some of them connected with insane asylums and inebriate institutions, agreed that from a medical standpoint alcohol is not a strength giver, is not a food, is not even the best sort of a stimulant.

Plato's philosophy expressed in the following declaration is true today—viz., "That the citizen cannot be good or happy without equitable legislation existing in the city, that the best governed city, the one which furnishes the best home for men, is that city in which all the citizens rejoice or are made sad by the same things and that the sum of misery is attained when the same things work to the profit of some and to the misery of others."

We of the white ribbon army know there is nothing which produces so much misery for multitudes and so much profit for others—looking at the profit from the short sighted human standpoint—as does the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor, and we confidently believe the only way to overthrow the liquor traffic is through state and national prohibition.

QUAINT SIGNBOARDS.

Some Odd Inscriptions Relating to Temperance Public Houses.

In the course of his contributions on temperance topics to a London contemporary a leading temperance advocate quotes the following quaint descriptions on temperance signboards.

The signboard, he writes, has long played a prominent part in the trade of the publican. Temperance caterers have not done much in this direction. In the early days of the "public house without the drink" the following lines were frequently met with:

A public house without the drink.
Where men may read and smoke and think,
Then sober home return!

A temperance house in a Surrey village exhibits the following:

Weary traveler, step within;
No temptation here to sin.
Wholesome viands here are sold,
Quite refreshing, hot and cold,
Tea and coffee, water clear,
Lemonade and ginger beer,
Books and papers you will find
To cheer and elevate the mind.

A Railroad Official's Wisdom.

Structures on the drinking man, especially in the railroad business, are growing every year, and the man of convivial habits is having his field of usefulness narrowed very materially. All great railroad systems have stringent rules against employees, especially trainmen, drinking intoxicating liquors during working hours, and now one road has come to the front and declared against its employees using liquor at any time or any place. W. A. Edwards, superintendent of the eastern division of the Chicago Great Western railroad, with headquarters at Dubuque, Ia., has issued an order prohibiting the men under his charge from using liquor at any time or place.

What Beer Drinking Does.

In appearance, says The Scientific American, the beer drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold or shock to the body or mind will commonly provoke acute disease, ending fatally. Compared with inebriates who use different kinds of alcohol, he is more incurable and more generally diseased.

Teaching Temperance to Children.
Every state in the Union but one has adopted scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, so that these great truths are taught to about 16,000,000 children.

Many Swiss Die From Drink.

It is said that in Switzerland every tenth death is caused by excessive drinking.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 12.

Text of the Lesson, Acts II, 1-21. Memory Verses, 2-4—Golden Text, Acts II, 39—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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1. "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come they were all with one accord in one place." This day, called Pentecost, or "fiftieth day," is mentioned again in chapter xx, 16, and I Cor. xvi, 8, as a day to be remembered and observed and is foreshadowed in Lev. xxiii, 15, 16, in the new meal offering of first fruits, the former representing the resurrection of Christ on the day after the Passover Sabbath and the latter, fifty days later, suggesting the event of our lesson in connection with the beginning of the gathering of the body of Christ from all nations. The leaven in the fiftieth day offering sets forth the sin even in the believer, for leaven is always a type of evil, but it is met by the blood of the sacrifice (Lev. xxiii, 17-21). Christ is the first fruits; we are a kind of first fruits (I Cor. xv, 23; Jas. i, 18). While the disciples of Christ waited for the promise of the Father they continued in prayer and supplication (Acts i, 4, 14), but whether the election of Matthias to fill the place of Judas was of the Lord or of Peter is a question. Some disciples still find it difficult to pray and wait without the transaction of some other business. We may possibly find Paul and not Matthias as the twelfth. See the one account of the Lord's people in I. 14; II, 1, 46; IV, 24; v, 12; viii, 6; xv, 25; just seven times; the one account of Satan's followers in vii, 57; xii, 20; xviii, 12; xix, 29; just four times, the worldwide number, suggesting the whole world in the wicked one hating God (Rev. vii, 1; I John v, 19, R. V.; John xv, 18, 19). The word is only used once elsewhere (Rom. xv, 6), and teaches us with one mind and one mouth to glorify God.

2-4. "They were all filled with the Holy Ghost." When the Holy Spirit came upon Christ at His baptism, He came in the form of a dove, for there was no need of a purifying or consuming fire, but saved sinners need the Spirit as a fire. The saying in Isa. lix, 2, "The fire causeth the waters to boil to make Thy name known," taken in connection with the water as the word (Eph. v, 26), and the Spirit as fire helps us to understand why some people who know much of the word of God seem to have no power or go in them. The water is not boiling; they need the fire of the Holy Spirit. The Spirit came as the Lord Jesus said He would and took possession of these redeemed ones, His temples, and at once they began to speak, or rather the Spirit who filled them began to speak through them. See in Acts iv, 31, how when they were filled on another occasion they spoke the word of God with boldness. While yet with them in His mortal body Jesus had told them, "It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father that speaketh in you" (Matt. x, 20). Neither the thoughts nor the words were theirs; but, as in the case of the sweet psalmist of Israel, the Spirit of the Lord spake by them, and His word was in their tongue (II Sam. xxiii, 27).

5-11. Jews from all nations were gathered at Jerusalem, and quickly they came together and heard these unlearned Galileans talking in the languages of all lands concerning the wonderful works of God. The Holy Spirit had taken full control of these men and was telling through them the things of God and of Christ as Jesus said He would (John xvi, 13-16). He who first gave different languages to people (Gen. xi, 7) can as easily cause others to speak these languages when He sees fit, and, although we do not hear of missionaries in our day acquiring a foreign language in that way, yet I am acquainted with missionaries who, in reliance upon Job xxxvi, 4, were able to speak in a foreign tongue in a very short time. One whom I know passed an examination in six months that would ordinarily require a year of study. The Spirit does not talk of the works of man, nor does He honor man, but He loves to honor God. Like the servant of Abraham when he went to obtain a wife for Isaac, He tells of the only Son and how the Father had given all things into His hand. The messenger of the Lord is not expected to think out his message and tell the people his thoughts, but he is expected to receive it from the Lord and deliver it as the Lord's message (Ex. iv, 12; Jer. i, 7; John xii, 49; I Pet. iv, 11).

12-15. This supernatural occurrence was to these devout Jews wholly incomprehensible, and they tried to explain it by saying that these men were full of new wine, about as silly an explanation as is given by some of the wise and professedly devout men of our day of some of the wonderful works of God. The natural man, however educated or religious he may be, cannot receive the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him (I Cor. ii, 14), and these devout, religious Jews needed just what Nicodemus needed, a new birth, the gift of God, which many of them a little later received. That the wisdom of this world cannot comprehend or explain the things of God is repeatedly shown in the book of Daniel, a book which some of the wise men seem to wish out of the Bible, perhaps because therein is shown the utter inability of the wisdom of Egypt to explain the things of God. The wise of this world are drunken, but not with wine (Isa. xxix, 9). Consider also Eph. v, 18, and some similarity between a man filled with wine and one filled with the Spirit.

16-21. Peter does not say that this was the fulfillment of that part of Joel's prophecy which he quotes, but that it was a sample of it or, if you prefer, a fulfillment, for one has truly said that prophecy may have a germinant accomplishment while the complete fulfillment is yet in the future. That Joel's prophecy has not yet had its fulfillment (if you will suffer the word) or its final fulfillment is seen in the context, for Israel is still ashamed and humiliated among the nations, and Jerusalem is not holy, for strangers still possess her, and the Lord has not yet returned to dwell in Zion (Joel iii, 17, 21). The judgment of nations (Joel iii, 1, 2), of which our Lord spoke in Matt. xxv, 31-46, has not yet taken place, for He has not yet come in His glory. When He thus comes, we will come with Him to be associated with Him in judging the nations (Col. iii, 4; I Cor. vi, 2; Rev. ii, 26-28). Let us be filled with the Spirit and be His faithful witnesses till He come.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF A COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Abstract of an address delivered by President Frost before the State Colored Teachers' Association at Lexington.

Our problem is to raise the average of the race so that it shall present fewer paupers and criminals and more men and women of character and independent earning power and property. The agencies to produce this raising of the race are the family, the church and the school.

THE SCHOOL CENTERS IN THE TEACHER.

The scholarship or knowledge of a teacher is secured by the examinations which the State requires. By professional acquirements I mean those other accomplishments which can hardly be measured by examinations, but which go so far to make up the success of a teacher in the country districts. A country doctor must know a great deal besides medicine. A country preacher must know a great deal besides his Bible, and a country school teacher must have professional acquirements which are not canvassed in his examinations.

1. He must be a good converser; he must know how to make agreeable calls on all the households in his district, and win in advance the confidence of the people so that the parents will be reminded of their opportunities and the young people start with a desire for education. The best single measure of the success of a school teacher is the question of the number of children who are so interested that they attend steadily.

2. He must be a good showman. He must know how to plan for exhibitions and special occasions, which will increase the interest of the students and keep the school permanently in mind in every household in the district from the beginning of the term to the end.

3. He must be a good singing school master, so that he can draw out the young people who may not be attending school, and do them good, and perhaps earn a little money himself, by keeping up a singing class—which would take the place of many a foolish and harmful gathering.

4. He must be a good Sunday-school worker. In any country district the Sunday-school languishes for lack of leaders. The neighbors are jealous of one another, and if one man becomes the superintendent others will refuse to attend. But if the teacher of the districts comes forward and manages the enterprise, the Sunday-school will be a success and will do at least as much as the day school towards advancing everything good.

5. He must be a good peacemaker. Almost every country district is torn to pieces by quarrels and jealousies. A teacher who can unite the people and make them work together is a blessing.

6. He must be able to keep on good terms with the white neighbors. This often requires patience, good nature, and the powers of a real diplomat, but it is of the utmost importance that every colored teacher should have the confidence and good will of the leading white families in the community.

7. He should be a good promoter of industry, ready to praise those who are careful, skillful and saving, and encourage to work those who are negligent and lazy. The first campaign of the colored race is to secure property.

8. He must be a good friend to the poor. The poor need a friend more than they need money. They need some one who can give them encouragement and guidance and show them how, by patient industry, to get out of their difficulties.

9. He must be a good teacher of manners. His pupils will succeed or fail in the world largely by their manners; those who learn how to say "If you please" and "Thank you"—those who get in the habit of taking care of themselves in the way of cleanliness and good clothes (I do not mean showy garments)—will find employment and win confidence and succeed in the world.

The fight for the elevation of a race must be carried on in every remote district. It is a good thing to be a good district school teacher.

A Fireman's Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and, after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. For sale at all drugstores. Price 50 cents.

THE SCHOOL.

THE PURPOSE AND VALUE OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Continued.)

As the government became a government "of the people for the people" it did not hesitate to take this institution, upon which the people built their hopes, under its fostering care, and provide for it by bounteous gifts and wise legislation. Here was opportunity for grave mistakes, but they were not committed.

With the plausible logic of old-world politicians and philosophers fresh in their minds, with the examples of military schools, church schools and charity schools in full view, it would have been easy for our forefathers to have adopted an old-world system, ready-made, but they chose to build a new system, in harmony with their new political structure. While the sons of the nobility continued to make Latin verses at Eton, and the charity boys of London ran about the streets in long blue coats and with bare heads, and the boys of Prussia continued to be taught that the chief duty of man was submission to the king in general and to military drill in particular, it remained for the United States to show to the world a system of public schools, undenominational in creed, unpartisan in politics and unclassified in caste. Their establishment was not, and was not intended to be an act of philanthropy, but an act of statesmanship. It was prompted, not by the desire of the rich to do their duty to the poor, but by the determination of the patriot to provide for the future of his country. Other nations might depend upon military skill or upon the ascendancy of a religious sect, but the future of this new nation was to be secured by the universal intelligence and integrity of its people.

2. He must be a good showman. He must know how to plan for exhibitions and special occasions, which will increase the interest of the students and keep the school permanently in mind in every household in the district from the beginning of the term to the end.

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THE HOME.

No meal is complete lacking good bread. You cannot have good bread from poor flour. If you will procure good flour (whole wheat—not fancy patent white) and follow the directions given below you will have bread worth eating and full of nutrient.

Take twelve Irish potatoes of medium size, peel, boil in one-half gallon of water, put through a colander (water and all) when done, add one-half cupful each of salt and sugar, and one tablespoonful of flour. Mix thoroughly, beating out all lumps, and when cool enough not to scald it add a glass of hop-yeast. Soak the yeast previously, so it will be nice and light. Set in a warm place to rise—I usually allow twelve hours for this—add two quarts of milk-warm water, stir and set away in a cool place. Use this to mix the bread, not adding any other liquid. Do not set a sponge. Let your dough rise until light, then mold into your pans, let rise again to about twice the original bulk, and bake. I mix in early morning, and have my bread baked by noon. This is a fine yeast, and when once tried it will not be given up. It makes the most delicious bread, and without much work.

The Marks of a Lady.

There are certain marks of a lady which are easily recognized and possible to cultivate. These are, a gentle voice, refinement in the use of language, and neatness in dress.

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE HOG, AND THEIR TREATMENT.

By Wm. Belshaw, Seneca, Kas.

Eating Sore (continued). This requires more severe treatment than any of the diseases I have spoken of. While a mild solution of chloride of lead will cure mange and not affect mange, a solution of one pound of nitrate of lead to one barrel of water will cure mange and not affect the eating sore. It will take the dry nitrate of lead reduced to a powder and applied to the eating sore to have any effect upon it; but even this is not practically strong enough to kill it; so I have used nitrate of copper, which has sufficient strength to kill it. This remedy will kill it so long as the disease is external, but when the disease has taken root deep into the flesh or penetrated the cavity of the ear it is beyond the reach of external treatment. In my internal experiments with the eating sore I have not succeeded in finding anything to eradicate it. I have found that treatment of any kind soon reaches the limit of practicability. It is a disease that needs considerable study, both to find remedial agents and a better understanding of the disease itself. For the present we shall have to rely upon hygienic measures to mitigate the losses caused by it.

THE CITIZEN

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and Mrs. McKinley and are suitable
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Kentucky for one year for only \$3.50,
all charges prepaid. Make money
orders, etc., payable to The CITIZEN,
Berea, Ky. A sample copy of the
above set can be seen at our office.

CINCINNATI
WEEKLY GAZETTE

20-Page Newspaper. 50c. a year

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, with
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Both for One Year,
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this offer must be sent through
THE CITIZEN office.

UNION CHURCH MEETING.

The Union Church held its annual
meeting in the Chapel on Saturday
last. There were about 140 partici-
pants in the excellent dinner pro-
vided by the ladies. The business
meeting was very harmonious, and
the prospects cheering. Rev. G. A.
Burgess, the pastor, has secured the
confidence and love of the members
in an eminent degree. The follow-
ing either hold over or were elected
as officers: Assistant Pastor, Wm.
Lodwick; Clerk, L. V. Dodge; Treas-
urer, T. J. Osborne; Deacons, S. G.
Hanson, R. E. Preston, C. A. King
and W. E. Judd; Deaconesses, Mrs.
W. F. Hays and Mrs. M. E. Clift;
Trustees, J. Burdett, J. M. Hart and
J. L. Gay; Superintendent of S. S.,
S. C. Mason, H. M. Jones and W. C.
Gamble; Choristers, Wm. Lodwick
and W. C. Gamble; Organist, Miss
Edith L. Roodcock.

The objects of benevolence which
have been remembered by the church
are the Presbyterian Board of Foreign
Missions, the Baptist Orphans, Home,
the Home Missionary Society of the
Methodist Church, the Southern work
of the Congregational Church, and
those in need in our own vicinity.

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SISCO & CO. Nicholasville, Ky.

Edward Blake:
College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon.

Author of "In His Steps," "Madame
Kirke," "The Crucifixion of Philip
Strong," "Robert Hardys Seven
Days," Copyright, 1899, in U.
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Chicago.

CHAPTER III.

Another week went by, and Edward
continued his football practice on the
second eleven. He was in fine trim
now, and every afternoon's play added
to the confidence he felt in his physical
powers. He was learning to play with
his head, too, and the second eleven all
realized to a man that Freshman Blake
was in reality the star player of the
team.

So it was not very much of a surprise
to Edward, after all, when a week be-
fore the Thanksgiving day's game with
the university Reynolds, the captain of
the college eleven, came up to the room
to see him. Willis was in the room just
getting ready, as usual, to go out some-
where, but as Reynolds plunged at
once into the subject he waited to hear
the talk and take a part in it.

"Wallace is in bad shape for the
game next week. The manager has
agreed with me that he ought not to
play. We're in a hole if we can't get
the right man for quarter back. It's
out of the regular order, of course, but
we have settled on you to substitute
for Wallace's place. In the practice
game tomorrow you'll go with us in-
stead of second eleven, and by next
week we'll risk you with the universi-
ty."

Reynolds of course spoke as if the
putting of Blake into Wallace's place
was an honor to the young freshman,
and there was not the glimmer of a
suspicion in his mind that Blake might
refuse. Edward was passionately fond
of the game. He had so far been nearly
as much carried away with it as
Willis always was, and he felt a thrill
of pride in being chosen to what any
man in Hope college would consider a
place of great honor.

And yet for the second time since enter-
ing college his slow but clear mind
faced a situation that, as in the case of
the paper route, contained a principle
vague enough to very many, but so
well defined to him, imbued as he was
with his home training in matters of
absolute truthfulness, that he could
not ignore it nor shut it out of his
choices.

Reynolds had risen to go, taking for
granted that Blake was overwhelmed
with the honor and not expecting any
remark from him, when Edward stop-
ped him with a question:

"Does Pearson play in the varsity
game?"

"Of course he does," replied Reyn-
olds, staring at Blake. "He's our
mainstay for right tackle."

Willis looked queerly at Edward and
said a little roughly, "What difference
does it make to you whether Pearson
plays or not?"

Edward did not reply to him, but
asked another question of Reynolds,
who had his hand on the knob of the
door and was wondering what Blake
was driving at.

"Do all the fellows on the eleven
know that Pearson is only a dummy
student?"

Reynolds stared again in astonish-
ment.

"Of course they do," he replied. "It's
understood by everybody, professors
and all."

"Then when you play another team
as a college team you play Pearson as
a college student when in reality he"—

"Oh, this isn't a Sunday school!"
broke in Willis impatiently. "It was
all right about the paper route busi-
ness, but you're drawing it too fine
here, Blake. There isn't a fellow in all
Hope that will understand your
objection, and if you stick for it you
will never be able to get right with
the college again."

Reynolds looked bewildered. "What's
it all about?" he asked, looking at Ed-
ward and then at Willis. "What are
you fellows driving at? I must be
going." He opened the door and Wil-
lis shouted: "It's all right. It's just a
little thing that Blake has some
doubts!"

But Edward spoke up:
"I want to say a word about my
playing."

Reynolds stepped back into the room,
but still kept his hand on the knob.
Willis had gone over to Edward's table
and was remonstrating with him in
a low but very earnest voice.

"Oh, come now. It's the last game of
the season. What's the use of kicking
on Pearson? You're not to blame for
his being hired. You don't have to lie
about anything. Why, you can't live
at all if you begin in this way. And
there isn't another man in college who
thinks as you do. Besides that, there
isn't another man who can take Wallace's
place. You owe it to the college to
stand by for this game. If you
don't, it will ruin your football chances
for the rest of the course."

Edward hesitated, and Willis misun-
derstood it.

"He'll play all right," Reynolds, he
said, turning to the captain.

"No; I won't," said Edward doggedly.
If there was one trait that Edward
was distinguished for more than this
one of exact truthfulness, it was a dog-
ged obstinacy that mountains of opposition
could not overturn.

"What's that?" exclaimed Reynolds,
thinking he had misunderstood.

"I say I won't play. As I understand
it, every man on the eleven who plays
with another college team the same enters
into a deception that is practiced in
the case of Pearson. The team as a
team endorses the lie. Pearson is not
a bona fide student, but is simply hired
by the college because he can play ball.
So every time the team plays it acts a
lie with the opposing team. And I say
I will not be a party to such deception
no matter what happens."

Reynolds was so surprised that for
half a minute he simply stared at Ed-
ward with his mouth open, unable to
say a word. At last he managed to
gasp, "Well, of all the—"

Then he stopped and laughed at Ed-
ward again.

Willis began to laugh.

"Your bucking the line won't do any
good. Better try an end run."

Reynolds drew a long breath and re-
garded Blake again very curiously.

"Do you mean to say that you'll let a
little scruple like that lose the game for
Hope next week?"

"May be a little scruple for you. It's
a big one for me."

"It's Blake's ball now," put in Wil-
lis, taking down his overcoat. "Look
out for a ten yard gain."

"It's perfect nonsense!" ejaculated
Reynolds savagely. He paused again,
unable to express himself. He was as
a senior, had been playing football
ever since he left the academy and
considered the results of a game with
another team as of more importance
than all the rest of the objects of a
college course put together. He ex-
alted football and its importance above
every other consideration. He was as
incapable of understanding Blake's po-
sition as if he and Blake had been
born and brought up on different
planets. Even Willis, with all his
narrow definitions and absurd enthu-
siasm for football, had some conception
of Edward's motive. But Reynolds had
not the remotest understanding of
their seriousness and meaning.

Willis had kept up a running fire of
sarcastic comment on the football epi-
sode until Edward had begun seriously
to think of making a change in his
room. He had felt disappointed in Wil-
lis. The revelation of his deeper life at
the time of the paper route affair had
pleased Edward greatly. It seemed to
him, however, that since the defeat of
the team by the university Willis had
grown unnecessarily critical, and his
tendency to fast habits had never been
more marked or more distasteful.

One evening early in December, just
before the holiday vacation, Edward
was somewhat gloomily attempting to
study and brooding over his expen-
ses. He did not expect to go home
for the holidays on account of the ex-
pense, although he had saved up a lit-
tle out of his work, to which he had
added by extra jobs about the buildings
in one way and another.

Willis had been very quiet for a lon-
ger time than usual. At last he broke
the silence by rising and going over to
Edward's table.

"Say, old man!" he spoke in a kindly
tone that Edward could not help no-
ticing. "We've had this gloom turned
on about long enough, don't you think?
Pshaw! You're no mind reader. I
think a good deal more of you for not
playing. What difference does it make
what I say? Come. What you need
is a little fun once in awhile. You
study the very insides out of the old
books, and what good does it do? If
you come out at last as valetudinarian
or something like that, what good
does it do? All the men that gradu-
ate are always dull and uninteresting in
college. I tell you I don't want to go
to obscenity the way most of the
bright scholars go. I'm taking all
the precautions I can to avoid their
fate. Tell you what, Blake, you shut
up the old books tonight and go down
and take in 'The Pace That Kills.' It's
a jolly farce, and you need a good
laugh. Come on!"

"What kind of a show is it?" asked
Edward reluctantly. He had never
been to the theater, and Willis, who
went constantly, had never before asked
him to go, because he had reason
to believe that Edward would not go
anyway. Besides, with more thought-
fulness than Edward had given him

the freshman class Edward suddenly
became the subject of more criticism
and discussion than any other student
in college. Curious glances were shot
in his direction when he went into
chapel next morning, and even the row
of professors up on the platform seemed
to share in the general excitement.

The next few days in the life of Ed-
ward Blake, college student, are not
easy to describe. Pressure was brought
to bear on him from his class as a
body. The entire college was stirred
over the event. There did not happen
to be any one who could take Wallace's
place as well as Edward. He had been

credit for, he knew that Edward would
not go to entertainments at another
person's expense and could not afford
to go often at his own.

"Oh, it's a farce. There's no sense
in it, but it makes no difference.
There's a lot of pretty girls and some
pretty fair tumbling and trapeze work,
but the fun is in the old tramps and
characters that get caught robbing
hensroosts and all that sort of thing.
I've got a couple of seats in the par-
quet, and Barnes was going with me,
but he's sick and can't go. Come on.
Have some fun just once."

Willis reached over the table good-
naturedly and shut Edward's book up.
Edward hesitated a minute, but he was
really curious to see the entertainment,
and he had not been out anywhere ex-
cept to a literary society since he entered
college. Besides, he was so re-
lieved to have the good will of his
roommate again that he felt ashamed
to refuse his invitation in spite of a lit-
tle uneasiness about the character of a
show with such a name.

So he got up, put on his overcoat and
went down into the city with Willis,
who was in high spirits and sang and
whistled constantly up to the very door
of the opera house. That was always
one of the surprising things to Edward,
that Willis had such a perpetual fund
of animal life in spite of his dissipated
habits that turned night into day and
broke all the rules of diet and digestion
that are known to medical science.

"The Pace That Kills" was advertised
as a "roaring farce" in four acts, interspersed with
the wonderful trapeze performance of
the Dacy brothers, etc.

There were things in it that made
Edward blush and tremble. They were
not perhaps absolutely indecent, but
they were things that he knew well enough
he would not care to have Freed-
e

You Have Got Sense

and it will only take six or seven cents a day to carry one of the Three Per Cent Gold Endowment Bonds of

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky

and provide for your old age. Come and see us now. Tomorrow you may not be able to take it.

At least investigate.

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J. C. BECK, Jr., Special Agent,
State Bank and Trust Bldg.,
Richmond, Ky.

W. H. PORTER, District Agent
Berea Banking Company,
Berea, Ky.

MADISON COUNTY.

The newly-elected officers for the County took charge of their offices Monday morning.

Daniel Langford, of Clays Ferry, died at his home, from paralysis, last Saturday, aged 73 years.

Mr. John L. Amsden, of Versailles, addressed the Y. M. C. A., of Richmond, on Sunday afternoon at the Methodist Church, and at night in the First Presbyterian Church.

County Court last Monday was well attended. The cattle market was full and fairly brisk prices were paid; ranging, for steers, 2½ cents to 4½ cents; heifers, 2½ cents to 4 cents. Quite a brisk business was done in swapping plugs. Shingles were plentiful and sold well.

Rev. Hervey McDowell, who has been preaching at White's Station and has frequently occupied pulpits in this city, was in a car which ran off the track and capsized at Maysville Monday. The coach was considerably damaged, but fortunately not a passenger received even the slightest injury.—*Register*.

The county board of supervisors appointed by Judge E. C. Million to supervise the County tax lists for the present year, met Monday morning to begin work, but nothing was done except to organize. The board is composed of the following well-known business men: H. C. Hargis, S. P. Deatherage, N. B. Coy, A. T. Cheneault, John C. Hendren, C. F. Park and George D. White. Mr. White was elected chairman of the board and deputy county assessor. T. J. Berry, clerk.—*Pantagraph*.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY
A. G. NORMAN & CO.,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 7,

CATTLE—Common \$2.25 @ \$3.15
" Butchers 3.75 @ 3.25
" Shippers 4.85 @ 5.60
CALVES—Choice 5.00 @ 6.00
" Large Common 3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS—Common 4.35 @ 6.10
" Fair, good light 5.60 @ 6.00
" Packing 6.25 @ 6.40
SHEEP—Good to choice 3.00 @ 3.50
" Common to fair 1.75 @ 2.85
LAMBS—Good to choice 4.75 @ 5.35
" Common to fair 3.75 @ 4.65

WHEAT—No. 2 Red 92
CORN—No. 2 mixed New 69
OATS—No. 2 49 @ 50
RYE—No. 2 71 @ 72
FLOUR—Winter patent 3.80 @ 4.00
" fancy 3.55 @ 3.70
" Family 3.00 @ 3.25
MILL FEED 22.50 @ 26.00
HAY—No. 1 Timothy 13.50 @ 14.00
" No. 2 11.50 @ 12.00
" No. 1 Clover 10.50 @ 11.00
" No. 2 9.50 @ 9.50

POULTRY—
Springers per lb
Heavy hens
Roosters
Turkey hens
Spring Turkeys
Ducks
EGGS—Fresh near by
" Goose
HIDES—Wet salted 7½ @ 8½
" No. 1 dry salt 9 @ 10
" Bull 6½ @ 7½
" Sheep skins 40 @ 50
TALLOW—Prime city 6 @ 6½
" Country 5½ @ 6

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR STUDENTS.

Grover Fish has gone to Georgetown to school.

Miss Mattie McFerron, of Livington, is here in school.

J. S. Waddle, of Scafford Cane, paid us a visit Monday.

John Todd, of Sherman, Texas, is visiting friends in town.

J. W. Stephens, our genial railroad agent, is taking a short vacation.

Miss Anna Hanson entertained friends at her home Monday evening.

J. A. and E. W. Baker, of Wallace-ton, were in town Monday.

Geo. W. Pow is out again, though not yet able to be in school.

Messrs. Conley and May, of Magoffin county, are back in school this winter.

Charles Davis and Miss China Coyle, of Berea, were married last week.

J. M. Early was at County Court Monday, and reports a good crowd in attendance.

June Terrell, of Denver, Col., and Granville Maupin, of Harrisonville, Mo., are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. J. W. Carnahan received a visit last week from her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Williams, of London, Ky.

Miss Sarah E. Adams, of Chicago, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Brown. Miss Adams is a trained nurse.

Robt. Daugherty, a former student at Berea, from Kirby Knob, left last week to enter a dental college in Louisville.

Professor Jones's sermon at the Chapel services Sunday evening is spoken of very appreciatively. The topic was "Opportunities."

Commencing Sunday, Jan. 19, special revival services will commence at Berea Church, led by Rev. J. O. Buswell, of Melleu, Wisconsin.

Will Brannaman, of Wildee, is in charge of the L. & N. R. R. at this place while Mr. Stephens is off on leave.

Miss Mary A. Titus and sister entertained a number of their school friends on New Year's night. It was a most enjoyable social occasion.

On Sunday morning at the Baptist church the subject will be "Prayer." At night, "The Gospel, The Dynamite of God."

The service of Narrow Gap last Sunday evening, led by Brother Lodwick, and assisted by singers from Berea, was very well attended.

Volley Williams and Miss Susie Hazlewood, of Berea, were married on Tuesday, by newly-elected Esquire W. A. Johnson.

Tuesday, Jan. 6, marked the sixtieth mile stone of the wedded life of James Hart and his estimable wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are the parents of our worthy postmaster.

Bicknell & Early are pushing business and doing a large trade. Their stock is well selected, and their prices are low for good goods.

The Berea Telephone Company is doing a good business. Miss Ersie Richardson is in charge during the day, and T. T. Simmons answers calls during the night.

W. H. Robe, of Indian Fort Mountain, called on Monday and renewed his subscription to THE CITIZEN. Brother Robe says that the weather on the mountains is several degrees warmer than in Berea.

E. L. and James Woods, brothers of Miss Carrie Woods, have purchased the old Thomas Kennedy homestead, in Garrard county, where the plot of Uncle Tom's Cabin was laid.

Rev. A. P. Smith, of Berea, returned Tuesday from a trip to Crooked Creek, where he had been taking part in revival services under the auspices of the Baptist Church. Brother Smith reports an excellent meeting.

Rev. R. R. Noel, of Stanford, was in our office Monday. Brother Noel is pastor of Silver Creek Baptist Church. He reports the church as flourishing; during the past year he has received into the church 106 members. The meetings last Saturday and Sunday were harmonious and spiritual.

The First Baptist Church, Colored, of Berea, met Jan. 5, 1902, and elected the pastor and officers for the year as follows: Rev. J. A. Broadbuss, Pastor; H. Willis, Recording Steward; C. H. Blythe, Financial Secretary; J. A. West, Treasurer; S. Miller, Janitor. A collection was taken which amounted to \$24.00.

Our folks will have the opportunity to attend an interesting and instructive entertainment next Saturday night at the Chapel, when Hon. William H. Sanders will deliver his lecture, "The Mind Life." Mr. Sanders comes under the auspices of the Interstate Lecture Bureau, and was secured to us by Prof. L. V. Dodge.

"Let us enter into this arrangement happily and with the determination that we will get the greatest possible pleasure and profit out of it."

Correspondence.

NASH TO OHIO SOLONS

Indites a Lengthy Message to the General Assembly.

AFFAIRS OF THE STATE REVIEWED.

Publicity Plan Favored in Dealing With Corporations—Suggestions as to Taxation—Condition of the Various Institutions—A Number of Important Recommendations.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—The Seventy-fifth general assembly convened at noon and at once effected organization. W. S. McKinney of Ashtabula county was elected speaker of the house and B. L. McElroy of Knox clerk.

In the senate Frank D. Archer of Belmont was elected president pro tem. and Frank E. Scobey of Miami chief clerk.

Following this, the message of Governor Nash was read in both branches.

The infant son of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Amy died, last week, of scarlet fever.

Misses Minnie Flinchem and Daisy Parsons and S. N. Welch and Monroe Bowles, of this place, are in school at Berea.

W. R. Engle has completed his new residence, and is occupying it.

Geo. C. Moore has purchased the house and lot owned by M. A. Halcomb and rented it to John H. Reynolds for a year. Mr. Moore is recovering from a sprained ankle.

Misses Anise and Linda Fowler, of Waneta, were here Saturday and Sunday.

Circuit Court convened Monday, Jan. 6.

Rev. Mr. Martin, of Maulden, will move here in a few days.

County Superintendent R. M. Bradshaw was in town on business Saturday.

Capt. John Pennington has rented Mrs. King's property.

Rockcastle County.

Livingston.

Miss Fannie Redd, of Crab Orchard, and Miss Thompson, of Mt. Vernon, are guests of Mrs. Dr. Cooper.

Miss Fannie Caldwell, of London, is visiting Mrs. Matt Ballard.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade spent Christmas at their former home near Danville.

Miss Cora Adams is visiting relatives at Mt. Vernon and Maretburg.

Mr. Mat Ballard visited Louisville last week. He has recovered his health.

Mr. John Farmer and family have moved to Elizabethtown.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bunn are living at the Eight Gables hotel.

The Christmas entertainment, at the Christian Church, was a great success. Every child in the town was made happy by a present.

Geo. Preston, of Jellico, Tenn., is here on a visit to his father, John Preston.

Mrs. Georgia McFernon is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Childress.

Mr. Merimee has the grippe.

Madison County.

Peyton.

Geo. W. Wright, who has been at home very sick, is out again.

C. F. Burnam has been on a visit to his brother, J. C. Burnam, of Berea.

J. L. Francis, of Richmond, agent for the Sun Life Insurance Co., spent Sunday in this place.

Luke Williams, of Richmond, was here Saturday on business.

Clay Jones was the fortunate recipient of a bed-room set as a premium given by R. R. Harris.

Misses Tommie Guinn, of Richmond, and Mary Price, of Lexington, were the guests of Miss Lucy Martin last week.

Miss Florence Gibbs, of Richmond, was here on a visit last week to Miss Mary V. White.

Ed. Jenkins, Jr., and Miss Mattie Blythe, of Richmond, were married last week at the home of the bride.

Rev. S. M. Watts was with us again last Sunday; we had a good day.

Our Sunday-school is in splendid condition, both spiritual and financial.

A number of our people attended County Court in Richmond Monday.

S. F. McGuire and brother William have been on a visit to R. R. Harris, of Livingston.

A Cure for Lumbago.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., says "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr.

DEEP SEA TRAGEDY.

Steamship Rammed and Goes to the Bottom—The Lives Lost.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—At least two score of persons perished as a result of the collision between the steamer Walla Walla and French bark Max. The Walla Walla, owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship company, sailed from San Francisco Jan. 1 for Puget sound ports. She carried 36 first-class passengers, 28 second-class and a crew of 80 men. When off Cape Mendocino, on the California coast, at 4:10 a. m. Thursday the bark Max of a French line loomed up in the haze and crashed into the Walla Walla's bow. All the passengers and crew of the Walla Walla except the few on watch were asleep, but were aroused by the crash. The steerage quarters were in the bow, and it is believed that some of the steerage passengers and crew were crushed to death. A big hole was made in the steamer's bow and she sank in 35 minutes. The officers and crew maintained strict discipline and boats and life rafts were lowered.

There was a choppy sea running and the small boats could not make a landing on the shore, a few miles distant. They drifted all day and finally 65 people were picked up by the steamer Dispatch, which took them to Eureka. Another boat under command of Engineer Brown, and containing 13 persons, attempted to land at Trinidad and was swamped. A life raft was missing with a score on board. The bark Max was towed into port in a disabled condition.

Disastrous Collision.

Keithville, La., Jan. 2.—Two lives were lost, one person seriously injured and the race horse George Arnold, for which \$20,000 had been refused, was killed in a disastrous collision between Texas Pacific fast freight No. 67 and a Houston, East and West Texas freight on a siding at this place. The dead: W. J. Daniels, Houston, fireman; James Kane, stable attendant. Injured: Bob Edwards, negro fireman, both legs broken and severe internal injuries. Twelve cars of the Houston, East and West Texas train were burned to the trucks. The engineer of the Houston, East and West Texas train, who is said to have been Newt Denton, disappeared immediately after the accident.

Three Trains Wrecked.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 6.—Because of a wrong signal at the Nineveh tower a fast eastbound Pennsylvania express train ran into a slow freight train ahead, five miles west of this city, and a few minutes later a westbound freight crashed into the wreck, causing the death of four persons and the serious injury of at least five others. The train, No. 14, got a clear block at the tower, and running ahead at full speed crashed into the rear of extra freight No. 490, wrecking the engine and two cars of No. 14 and the cabin and two cars of the freight. Westbound extra freight No. 993 almost immediately piled into the debris, the engine and ten cars tumbling into the river.

Cuban Electoral Vote.

Havana, Jan. 3.—The central board of scrutiny has made public the following returns of election held in Cuba on Dec. 31: Tomas Estrada Palma, the Nationalist candidate for the presidency of Cuba, has 55 electors, while General Bartolome Maso, the Democratic candidate, who withdrew from the campaign, has eight electors. Senor Palma secured the unanimous electoral delegations from the provinces of Pinar Del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and one elector from Puerto Principe and five from Santiago. General Maso secured three electors from Puerto Principe and five from Santiago.

Palma Ticket Elected.

Havana, Jan. 2.—The indications are that the Palma ticket will be elected and that Tomas Estrada Palma, the Nationalist candidate for the presidency of Cuba, will receive the unanimous vote of the electoral college. The adherents of General Bartolome Maso (the Democratic candidate who recently withdrew from